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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1896.

THIRTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is reported from Berlin that the manoeuvres in Goerlitz, which ended yesterday, cost the lives of six German soldiers. --- The Trades Union Congress closed in Edinburgh. = It is generally believed in London that England will prevent further outrages in Turkey with or without the acquiesce ce of the Powers.

DOMESTIC.—Delegations comprising over

5,000 people, from Chicago, Homestead, Pittswere addressed by Major McKinley, General Palmer and General Buckner were officially informed in Louisville of their nomination as sympathizing with the movement. young men were killed by lightning near Utica. - It is believed in Albany that Senator Hill will not attend the Democratic State Convention in Buffalo.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-An enthusiastic Republican mass-meeting was held at Man-- Chairman Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, left the city without having been able to accomplish any thing. - Miss Clara Barton and members of her staff arrived from Constantinople. The National meet of the Amateur Athletic Union was held at Manhattan Field. Winners at Gravesend: Box, Friendship, Long Beach, Princess Flavia, Flying Dutchman, Glenmoyne and McKee. - New-York defeated Boston at baseball by 9 to 8. == The stock market was dull and lower.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, preceded by light showers in the early morning; cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 7614.

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer of At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or train buy som times runs short of a sufficient supply of The Tribune. Readers always confer a favor by reporting such cases to the Business Office of The Tribune. No. 154 Nossau-st. The Tribune is the original McKinley and Hobart payer, and the leading one. For the bist news and the most news, political and otherwise, order The Tribune.

It is conceded by contemporaries that the dis-play of New-Jersey. Brooklyn and Westchester County news in The Tribune is without an equal in the metropolitan press; and, as the special news of those localities appears also in the regular city and mail editions of The Tribune, suburban

It is satisfactory to learn from the cable dispatches published to-day that a Parliamentary | relief. Commission of Inquiry is to be appointed to investigate the charges of maltreatment of the socalled Irish dynamiter convicts by the English prison officials. Without prejudging the case, or entering into any question as to the guilt or innocence of the unfortunate men, it is safe to assert that there must be something radically wrong and terribly inhuman in a penal system which reduces strong men to such physical and mental wrecks as the recently liberated prisoners. Whitehead and Dr. Gallagher.

Few educators of our time have been more endeared to their classes than the late Prosketch is printed on another page of The Tribune this morning. He had reached when he died nearly the full measure of man's years, in Harvard University; and all who acknowlenjoyed the privilege of his friendship or aca long time. He was one of a few survivors of a splendid generation of thinkers and teachers.

excessive height of the lofty sky-scrapers now in cerned, and it is suggested that a law should be valleys, ravines and dry water-courses, affordenacted requiring the owners of such buildings ing endless opportunities for ambuscades.

to equip them with first-class machinery and Back from the river on each side is a dreary, apparatus for extinguishing fires and to maintain a staff of skilled men to operate them. No such law exists at the present moment, and so | ince of Dongola is entered. There the counlong as these precautions are lacking in a sky- try is comparatively fertile. There is considscraper, the latter Mr. Bonner regards as con- erable vegetation and a fairly dense populastituting a menace to surrounding property, and tion. The character of the campaign thencetherefore as a public nuisance.

months ago were enjoying the benefits of instruction in our public schools, will find the are tired of the tyranny of the Dervishes, and doors shut against them when the scholastic year opens to-morrow. This unfortunate condition of affairs is attributable to the recent failure to dispose of the city bonds, and to the ter to the defence of Dongola is a matter of consequent lack of funds necessary to complete the alterations and repairs in some eleven sists of 2,400 infantry, 500 cavalry, 5,000 buildings, comprising fourteen schools, all of spearmen and eight guns. If to that are added which will for the present remain closed, as the few hundred who fied thither from Supointed out by Superintendent Jasper in an in- arda before the British advance, there is still terview which will be found elsewhere in our | a force too small to offer serious resistance. It columns to-day. This temporary restriction of might be supposed that the Caliph of Omdurthe educational advantages placed at the dis- man would recognize in the advance upon Donposal of the rising generation in New-York is gola a direct menace to his capital and dorendered all the more regrettable by the fact minion, and would therefore send all possible that there were last year more than 50,000 reinforcements thither to check the invaders. children whose applications for admission to If he should do that, he might mass 20,000 or the public schools had to be refused, owing to more infartry, 3,000 or 4,000 cavalry and perlack of accommodation.

THE POSSIBILITIES. election of a Congress ready to support the that ill news was told" the war-drums were whole Popocratic scheme is equally possible. beaten and the great ivory trumpets were The business world is bound to judge the scheme as a whole, with all the parts that are seriously Caliph rode into the Nile till the water was considered by its supporters. What, then, be- up to his horse's knees. He drew his sword, comes of the pretence that silver will rise to pointed with it toward the fallen city, and cried parity with gold because of the greatly increased demand for it or the additional work it will have to do? Gold would cease to circu- back to the city, told the people he meant to late as money within a very short time after such an election. A small premium would suftice to make every holder hoard it as far as he self with strengthening his defences along the possibly could, in expectation of the higher pre- Atbara, but never made the slightest movemium to come. There is about \$502,000,000 of ment toward the recapture of Kassala. It is gold coin and gold certificates in circulation entirely possible that he will pursue like tacwhich would vanish at once, and it is asserted | tics now. that the demand for silver to take its place would raise the price of the white metal. But there would be no such demand, because the bankers and others holding gold as a reserve Caliph will be overthrown, and the Eastern would still hold it, and the actual circulation is now almost exclusively of paper.

compel an increase of circulating medium in order to perform the same work. Possibly, if it bury has broken his promise in ordering a furwere not for the prostration of business, which ther advance. On the contrary, he is fulfilling would come even before Mr. Bryan could be his promise. He said last spring the expediinaugurated and could call his Congress together. Even with the prospect of higher prices, men in all sorts of business would find themselves unable to move a step beyond immediate necessities because of the withdrawal of confidence and the curtailment of loans, since no one would care to lend a dollar not knowing what sort of a dollar he would get back. The banks in all cities would be obliged to protect themselves by issuing Clearing House certificates, and these would serve as circulation for a time at the chief centres of commerce, but with millions of men having gold obligations to meet and no prospect of getting the gold, except by paying a premium, the number of failures would rapidly increase and the prices of

goods would rise. The next step, as soon as Mr. Bryan could get Congress together, would be a new issue of greenbacks, redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the Government, with the repeal of the tax which prevents issues of notes by State banks. Then, indeed, we should have "money" enough, except that its purchasing power would fall faster than the quantity in circulation could increase. When the Confederacy had paper "enough" nobody could afford to buy anyburg and McKeesport, Penn., visited Canton and thing, and it took a market basket to carry the money and the vest pocket to bring back the purchases. When Continental money became most abundant it had in the aggregate less purcandidates for President and Vice-President of chasing power than the small amount first

But where would there be "increased demand for silver?" Absolutely nowhere, for all the mints could not coin enough in a year to be of any use, while the paper wanted to "relieve business" could be printed by the cord in a week. Nobody would want the silver bullion at any price when paper had fallen in purchasing power to the value of the silver dollar, because a slight further fall might at any time deluge the world's market with the \$498,000,000 of silver coins and silver bullion held by the Treasury. As nothing could stop the fall in purchasing power of paper, with rapid issues in progress and with prospect of unlimited issues, it would drag down the silver with it. Men have imagined that there would at least be a stopping point for the depression of currency at the present bullion value of silver, which is maintained only by the fact that the vast quantity held by Government is practically so locked up that it cannot be thrown upon the markets. But with paper issues withont limit by State banks and by Government, the lock would be broken, the avalanche of silver would threaten, and nobody would want to pay any more for silver bullion than the price in gold which the paper currency would bring. It is easy to see that the London market, which the shipment of a million ounces will break at any time, would cease to be a market with the possibility that 13,000 tons of silver might at any time be dumped into it. Fear depresses more than actual sales, and all would fear, at every considerable transaction, that the Ameriresidents can, while travelling, depend upon The Tribune, absolutely for their home news. in the country except the hearded gold, and that universal bankruptcy would be the only

ADVANCING UP THE NILE. The movement upon Dongola, and thence probably upon Knartoum, has been actively resumed. The worst of the heat is now past, the cholera epidemic has been subdued, and the troops are in condition for active campaigning. A railroad is being built as fast as the army moves forward. A fleet of fifteen gunboats has been provided, capable of navigating the river in almost all stages of flood. A perfect line of communication and supply is maintained from the vanguard clear back to the Mediterranean, and all arrangements for fessor Francis Child, of whose character a an effective advance seem to be complete, or

far more complete than they usually are with English expeditions. The advance guard is reported now to be at or but his spirit was one of the most potential beyond Absarat. That is a town on the eastern bank of the Nile, at the southern end of the Desedge his Alma Mater, with many others who ert of Mograkeh, nearly two-thirds of the way from Wady Halfa to New Dongola. The disquaintance, will regret his death as a loss to tance from Absarat to New Dongola by river American scholarship which will be felt for is less than 100 miles. Two cataracts are to be passed, that of Kaibar and the Third, at Abu Fatmet. There are not many towns on the way, the only ones of importance besides those Attention is drawn by Chief Bonner, in an named being Dulgo, Handek, Sherban, Haninterview which we publish to-day, to the fact | nek and Hafir. From Hafir the great crossthat buildings exceeding 125 feet in height are | country road to Merawi and Metemnet strikes beyond the reach of the best efforts of the Metro- off across the Desert of Argab Tehagoa. But politan Fire Department. The latter regards the | the expedition will doubtless keep to the river. It is for much of the way an inhospitable process of erection at various points of the city region. The ground is exceedingly rough, as inconsistent with safety, so far as fire is con- Along the river are innumerable little hills,

rolling sea of sand. After the third cataract, at Abu Fatmet, is passed, however, the provforward will largely depend upon the disposition of the Dongolese toward the British and No less than 13,000 children, who twelve Egyptians. If they are hostile, progress will be difficult. But if, as is not improbable, they therefore welcome the British as their deliv-

How many soldiers the Dervishes will musspeculation. The ordinary garrison there conhaps 50,000 spearmer at Dongola. But the improbability of his doing so is shown by his conduct when he heard that Kassala had been taken by the Italians and Kassala is If Mr. Bryan's election is conceivable, the nearer to Omdurman than Dongola is. "When sounded. At the head of his bodyguard the aloud "Allahu akbar! Allahu akbar!" (God is most great!) Then he turned his horse, rode retake Kassala, dismissed his troops, and went home to his wives. Thereafter he busied him-

But whatever he may do, the British-Egyptian expedition will go on to Dongola, and thence, no doubt, to Omdurman and Khartoum. The Soudan restored to Egypt and to civilization. That has been evident from the beginning of It is said that prices would rise, and so would this campaign. Some anti-British papers in Europe are clamoring wildly that Lord Salistion was to go to Dongola anyway, and perhaps to Khartoum. That is just what it is now going to do. And it ought to do it.

THE PASSING OF THE BLATHERSKITE.

There was a time within the memory of our indeed, within our last Olympiad, and followng, with the logical precision with which consequence comes after cause, the Democratic Naional victory of 1892-when in many sections of the South and West there seemed to be a universal outbreak of political madness. Demothat scum and sediment had become united in a general fermentation, above which was the empty froth of lurid rhetoric blown upon by All the forces that had contributed to Demoeratic success were in active operation, increasing the turmoil and adding to the confusion. that blood should flow to the horses' bridles if Lewelling of Kansas was emitting shricks of dissatisfaction with existing conditions. Governor Pennoyer of Oregon was contributing to volt unless their demand for free-silver coinage chronicles of village life, and such outside in-Tillman of South Carolina was engaged in nulli- pearance of a patent medicine vender or light-

the authority of the Supreme Court. bedlam was let loose. It was as if the Goddess up, thrown off her cap, and, flinging loose the death and destruction, become the incarnation of War, like the terror-inspiring female figure like it had ever been known during any period when the country was at peace; nothing more brutalizing; nothing that so stirred all the evil passions, and excited blood-thirstiness, even during the most heated periods of the late war. The deliverances of these men, who had been chosen to high office by their constituents, were such as were intended to affright the timid while they set the more courageous of thoughtful citizens thinking with some seriousness upon the dangers to the public peace which always lurk within the privileges and the guarantees of

popular government and free institutions. The period of that perii to our scheme of self-government was brief, and, thank God! is rapidly passing. The events of the last three months have brought us to the crisis. The ultimate common-sense and instinct of common honesty, upon which in the event the foundations of the Repub-He must rest, made quick work of so many of these blatant and blood-thirsty demagogues as could be reached by regular processes. Waite was soon repudlated by the voters of his own State; Lewelling was snuffed out; Pennoyer is no longer Governor of Oregon, though lingering a little upon public notice as Mayor of Portland; Stone of Missouri has become too ridiculous to be much longer tolerated in public life; defeat awaits Altgeld in Illinois; and even Tillman, who might be supposed to be firmly fixed in the favor of his rock-ribbed supporters in South Carolina, has just sustained a defeat in the choice of a United States Senator, which is only premonitory of his swift-coming overthrow. All these have had their brief and transitory period of prominence, and in some degree of influence upon current politics. It culminated when they seized upon the Democratic National Convention, adopted their own platform, and nominated their own candidates. And it is well that it should be so. Well that they should have had, in the first place, the temporary successes which put them and their purposes so clearly in evidence; and well that after the setback which came to them when the people came to know them that they should have succeeded once more in carrying off bodily the party which had accepted their alliance and bartered principle and policy in the exchange.

There is no question now as to what they mean. The lines are sharply drawn. The issue is between National honor and National dishonor; between common honesty and theft; between the orderly processes of Government and the turbulence of mob rule; between the rule of reason and the windy shifts of demagogues. And no

belief in the ultimate good judgment and common-sense of the people, can have any doubt as to the result.

INSULTS ON THE STREET.

The distressing occurrence of Wednesday night, in which a bleycle rider lost her life, calls attention to a current evil of serious magnitude. The unfortunate young woman came into collision with another rider through her own nervousness and reckless riding. That seems to be unquestioned. Therefore, some may say, no one is to be blamed but herself. Technically and legally, that may be true. But, from a moral point of view, a heavy responsibility rests upon those who made her nervous and frightened her into riding recklessly-the street leafers who assailed her with insults and pursued her with jeers and

Not many deaths, perhaps no others, have exactly thus been caused. But that is not because of any lack of the evil which led to this one. All the streets and avenues most frequented by bleyele riders and the Park are infested by worthless men and boys, who gather in groups for the express purpose of guying and insulting the passers by. The more modest and unassuming the rider, the more ready they are with their foul brutalities. Nor are women their only victims. Every man who is not evidently a loafer of their own vicious stamp is in danger of being made the target of their verbal filthflinging. Cases, and not a few, have been reported in which in the course of a few miles' riding wheelmen have thus been insulted a score of times.

Many of the perpetrators of these outrages would scarcely venture to treat a pedestrian so certainly not an able-bodied man. They reckon, with characteristic cowardice, that they have the bicycle rider at a disadvantage. For the latter cannot effectively resent their conduct without dismounting and leaving his wheel, While he was doing that they would make their escape; or, if they stood their ground, while he was busy with one of them another would steal or smash the wheel. The rider, therefore, usually hurries on and gets out of earshot of them as quickly as possible. But in attempting so to do, as has just been tragically demonstrated, a timid and nervous woman may meet with a serious mishap. The evil is a widely prevalent one. It should be promptly and sternly suppressed. Decent people on the public streets ought to be no more in danger of having foul words shouted at them than of having filth from the gutter flung into their faces.

THE STAGNATION OF VILLAGE LIFE.

A writer in "The Independent" calls attention to the dreary desolation and the premature decay of many small towns and villages, which he ascribes to the centralization of industries and population in the large cities. Whether or not this explanation is altogether correct, there can be no doubt as to the fact. Of many villages it is true that they are the very incarboys who have not yet reached the voting age nation of depressing ugliness. Most of the houses are without paint, and present such a tumble-down, frowzy appearance to the visitor that he is only too glad when he can depart. There is an utter lack of neatness about the streets and the grounds around the houses. Nothing seems to thrive except the weeds, cratic success had so disturbed the natural order | which are luxuriant. The people who are in evidence are generally in keeping with the appearance of the town. They seem to be wholly wanting in ambition. Even when they are windy orators rejoicing in the general hullabaloo. abundantly able to dress well and take a bath every day, their clothes are ill-fitting, and they themselves are sometimes not overclean. They shuffle rather than walk, and seem to find Governor Waite of Colorado was threatening their greatest pleasure in lounging in the postoffice or the village store, where they spend a his demands were not compiled with. Governor good part of the day in vacuous talk about the most trivial subjects.

It needs no argument to prove that this stagnation of our village life is harmful to the vilthe din by his indecent and insulting messages lages directly, and also indirectly to the whole to a President elected by his own party. Gov- country, of which they form an integral part, ernor Altgeld of Illinois was sustaining anarchy | But it is not easy to suggest any practical and lawlessness in opposition to the Federal remedy except the gradual leavening process of the National Democratic party; the candidates accepted; President Cleveland sent a message nobody wanted to sell anything for them.

| Covernment of Missouri was accepted; President Cleveland sent a message nobody wanted to sell anything for them. ers of the Mississippi Vailey would rise in re- to engage their thoughts except the small beer was conceded, and the fiery, untamed Governor rerests as the arrival of a circus, or the apfying the laws of the United States and defying | ning tooth puller. They are, in a large measure, out of touch with the great activities and With all these wild, anarchistic forces in erup- tendencies of thought that sweep like waves tion-all of them insisting upon being regarded through the outside world, sweetening its life as the essential factors in the Democratic vic- and enlarging its views. They are perforce tory, and so entitled not only to be heard, but | compelled to live a life of narrow isolation, to be accorded controlling positions in the Ad- seeking to find in the petty details of village ministration of a Government and the direction existence adequate food for their hungry minds of public affairs-it seemed for a time as though What they need is to have their mental outlook enlarged so that they will take a vital and of Liberty, emblem of the Republic, had sprung absorbing interest in things that are now little more than names to them. The organization lecency of her apparel, had seized the blazing of village lyceums and clubs, and the opening torch, and, with wide-open mouth breathing of libraries and gymnasiums are very well in villages where the people can appreciate such aids to culture, intelligence, and a higher type which as La Guerre startles the spectator from of manhood. But there are villages in which the panels of the Arc de la Triomphe. Nothing the people are too apathetic and self-satisfied to make use of them. In such communities the only remedy is education, and that is a mat-

ter of years. Not only in villages, but in many purely rural communities, there is to be found the same mental stagnation, and with much more excuse, for the farmer is not only too busy to devote much time to mental culture, but he is generally isolated from his neighbors by distance. It was proposed some time ago, we believe, to get rid of such isolation by having all the farmers of a certain area live together in a central community, so that their farms would be conveniently grouped around their homes. This would enable them to enjoy superior religious, educational and social privileges. But we doubt if farmers generally are prepared to adopt this plan; and even if they were, the village life resulting therefrom would be wanting in the incentives that are wanting in so many villages now. One word in conclusion: We must not be understood as intending to criticise or blame the villages and rural communities for the defects to which we have referred, or as including all when only some are meant. When we remember that they are constantly giving their best brain and muscle to recruit the great cities of the country, which, otherwise, would soon die of anaemia, we can only think of them as deserving the sympathy, good will and help of all whose outlook and opportunities are larger.

A UNIVERSITY FOR THE PEOPLE. Perhaps the best description ever given of the Brooklyn Institute is that it is a University for the People. But for any one not familiar with the work which the Institute earries on such a definition is immediately in need of being defined. This work is done mainly through the medium of popular lectures, which are put before the people of Brooklyn in profuse abundance at what, we are bound to say, is a merely nominal cost. The privileges which our neigh bors across the river enjoy in this respect are such as are given to the people of on other city in the country, and probably of no other in the world. Membership in the Brooklyn Institute, not counting the initiation fee for the first year. costs only \$5 annually, and it is hard to conceive of the investment of that sum in any other way that will give more pleasure and profit to any intelligent man or woman

Publication is made to-day of a part of the

man who has any faith in his fellow-man, or any for the coming season. The season will begin on the 30th of September, with an address on "Education and Democracy" by the eloquent negro orator, Booker T. Washington, and will extend to the first week of next June, although the closing general meeting will be held on the 28th of May, the ninetieth aniversary of the birth of Agassiz, and will be commemorative of the life and work of that eminent scholar and man of science. The total number of addresses, lectures, exhibitions and department meetings will be about 500, or an average of fifteen for each of the thirty-four weeks during which the season lasts, and all of these will be open to every member who pays the annual fee of \$5. More than that, at each one of the meetings held in the evening the member has the privilege of inviting a friend to accompany him, the regular weekly ticket being good for two admissions to all evening meetings or lectures. The names of only a few of the large company of lecturers can be given here, but they will suggest some idea of the resources which the Brooklyn Institute has at its command. In addition to Mr. Washington, among the well-known names we note those of E. C. Stedman, John Burroughs, F. Hopkinson Smith, Robert E. Peary, ex-Senator Manderson, Woodrow Wilson, Wallace Bruce and Garrett P. Serviss.

Besides the long list of lecturers on general and special subjects, the Institute also conducts a variety of extension courses, classes in pollties and political economy, an art school, etc. and an attractive series of concerts and musical entertainments will be a feature of the season's work. For most of these an extra fee is required, but to the members it is small. A University for the People, indeed! The growth of the Institute since its rebirth, half a dozen years ago, has been marvellous, though not in keeping with its deserts. The people of our sister city owe much to the public-spirited men who make all these things possible for them for a trifling outlay; and it is this same Institute which has secured the erection of the new museum building on the heights near Prespect Park, which is now approaching completion and will have its formal dedication on May 1, 1897.

Senator Jones does not find business men either East or West, who are anxious to pay to

Li Hung Chang may underrate the defences of our Pacific Coast. We fancy Japan could not ravage it quite as easily as he imagines. But he is right in saying it would take a long time to get a fleet around there from our Atlantic Coast. That is a strong argument in favor of the Nicaragua Canal, which would connect our two coasts just as the North Sea and Baltic Canal connects those of Germany.

Debs is urging people to vote for Bryan be cause he is pledged to "restore to railway emploves their lawful right to resist reductions and injustice by the lawful means provided by their organizations." Debs considers killing other workmen and wrecking trains a "lawful means" of resistance. That was the right they were deprived of by Federal troops, when they were not resisting reductions, but making trou ble for their employers over the reduction by other employers in another business. Perhaps Debs thinks train wrecking is a "lawful means provided by their organizations," if not as provided by the United States, and perhaps Bryan is going to administer government for "their organizations," but we don't believe honest rail way men want that sort of government.

"Come walk into my conference," Said Jones to Davy Hill. "I don't yet know where I am at, So I don't think I will."

On the question of the value of the Popocratic dollar, Major McKinley's summary is conclusive Either it will be by force of market value of silver worth a hundred cents, and as difficult as ever to obtain, or it will be a discredited dollara fraud and a cheat. In the one case it can give us, at best, no increased business activity, and in the other the intoxicating stimulus would be followed by a fearful reaction. How then can it be considered prudent or beneficial?

Ostend is comparatively new as a gambling centre, but has pushed its game so well to the front that the Government takes a hand in it and is born in America of foreign parents, 40,740 born in likely to suppress it altogether. At Monte Carlo and the older resorts the harpies who conduct the play have been instructed by experience that some limitations and moderating regulations are necessary to its success. At Ostend the same brood set out with the theory that this lesson might be ignored, playing a ruinously high limit, and admitting to the tables any one who could show ready money, including local shopkeepers, clerks and other residents, with the result of ruining them financially and inviting a police raid on the establishment. New regulations are now announced. Residents will not be allowed to play, and only those who go through the formality of joining the club will be allowed to do so. All of them must present to the management satisfactory evidence that they can afford to lose, or they will not be allowed to play. The position of the Government toward the institution seems to be that it is willing to have the outsider plucked for such benefit as may incidentally accrue to the Commune through the visitors whom the opportunity of gambling draws thither, but that it is not willing to have its own citizens despoiled. It is not a high moral attitude which it assumes in the matter, but a prudential one. The late Colonel North, the nitrate king, had embarked a large sum of money in equipping there a gambling institution on the most costly and magnificent scale, but the enterprise is now likely to be abandoned. It may be said in general that pub-He gaming in Belgium is rather under a cloud, with a prospect of being in no long time wiped out altogether. The wonder is that a Government not deficient in enlightenment and not so entirely pauperized as to be dependent on th gamblers' license fees should have admitted it at any time on any terms.

Which is his ownest own, Tommy or Arthur? Arthur is the older, but Tommy seems to need more attention.

The bicycle riders of the city should have a care not to ask too much, lest they increase the prejudice already existing against them in certain quarters. They cannot expect to get all they claim as their rights at once. Great progress has been made in the recognition of the proper privileges of wheelmen in the last few years, and a grasping disposition is not becoming in them.

A muzzle for "Tom" Watson? Never! Dam up Niagara. Put out the fires of Etna. Use the Equator for a cycle-tire. But let the mellifluous euphony of the Cracker Sage flow on forever.

"Coin" Harvey's action in drawing \$2,500 in gold from his bank and putting it for safe keeping in a safety deposit vault, where he can place his hand upon it at any moment, clearly proves that while many persons may favor free coinage through ignorance-being induced to accept it as the majority sentiment of their quondam party-the leaders of the movement do not in the least believe what they preach.

The Populists have discovered the reason for their defeat in Vermont. The Green Mountain people, it seems, are not true agriculturists, and their views are no index of the opinion of farmers. Instead of having hearts that beat for the cause of liberty and are wrung by the low price of wheat they all profit from the operations of a trust, and consequently are in sympathy with gold bugs and plutocrats. The Populist organs extensive programme that has been arranged in the West are telling their adherents that Ver-

mont is a maple sugar State, that its prosperity depends on the sugar crop, and that the price of maple sugar is maintained by a trust, and consequently the people are made to vote against free silver by their dependence on the maple sugar syndicate. The argument is: Vermont's product is kept up by the trust process. Ne. braska's is not. Therefore Nebraskans protect yourselves by wiping out the single gold standard. Vermont farmers will be glad to know they are helped by trusts. The wonder will be if Nebraska farmers do not conclude to leave the gold standard and try trusts themselves.

PERSONAL.

General Harrison having refused the presidence of the new University of Indianapolis, the trustees are considering the names of William Dudley Foulke, Dr. John, formerly of De Pauw University, and John Morie Coulter, recently of Lake Forest University.

The Rev. A. Robbins, the chaplain-in-ordinary of Queen Victoria at Windsor, has just preached his five-thousendth sermon. Bourke Cockran will speak in Omaha on Sep

Apropos of the fifty-ninth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria, the "Nouveile Revue In-ternationale" publishes a letter of Prince Charles De Solms, one of the numerous sultors for the hand of the young Queen. The Prince relates that it had been decided that he should go to London and pay his addresses to the niece of William IV, when the Queen of Hanover suddenly opposed the project. That was in 1833. "You know," she the project. That was in last. "You know," she said to the Prince, "that the King of Hanover is the nearest heir to the British Crown. As it has already happened that for want of a direct heir the third or fourth brother has ascended the throne, I do not see any reason why it should not happen in the present case. The young Queen is in delicate health, and if she has no children the King of Hanover is certain to reign in England." How many sovereigns have died since the Hanover Queen thus predicted Victoria's approaching death!

The will of the late Charles E. Warburton, pro-prietor of "The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph," bequer the all his property to his son and daughter. The value of his estate is estimated at \$2,000,000.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Swindells, of Philadelphia, who has just died, was one of the best known ministers in the Methodist Church, and took prominent part in the last General Conference He was born in England of good Methodist stock. his ancestor, Robert Swindells, having been a tray-elling companion of John Wesley, and the first Methodist to preach in Ireland. Dr. Swindells was a presiding elder several times, and latterly was corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Con-ference Tract Society and Editor of "The Phila-delphia Methodist."

Paul du Chaillu, the traveller, who has been ravelling through the Northwestern States, says: "A great change has come over the ideas of the Swedes and Norwegians, especially the latter, in the Northwest on the money question. They no longer believe that the election of Bryan and the force coinage of silver is going to make them all rich in a jiffy. One man has had more to do with bringing the Norweglens to their senses than all other forces put together. That man is Senator Knute Nelson, who has been working like a beaver among his countrymen ever since the conventions were over and the campaign opened."

The Law Association of Philadelphia will give a reception to Lord Chief Justice Russell next month Cardinal Satolli has been paying a visit to the Rev. J. Fedigan, of Atlantic City. N. J., the Vice-Provincial of the Augustinian Order in this coun-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Charles Mund, who now occupies the house in Philadelphia in which Betsy Ross made the first American flag, has discovered an old flag in the loft of the house which he thinks was made by her

O Tommy, Tommy Watson, You're a good 'un-lots of sand-You're a credit to your party, To your anarchistic band; May your tongue be ever sassy, While Sewall sticks fast as give.

O Tommy, Tommy Watson Here's old Altgeld's health to you. —(Syracuse Standard.

"Coin" Harvey, who ought to be called "Gold

Coin" Harvey now, is organizing a secret political order, called "The Patriots of America." all the me nbers of which must buy his book. If the scheme goes. Harvey will soon have another batch of gold coins to lock up in a safe-deposit vault.

A Producer.—"My misguided friend," said the fat man with the puris under his eyes, "I will admit that I am a capitalist. That part of your assertion can go unchallenged. But when you say that I am not a producer you are wrong. I have been backing a comic opera company for two menths."—(Indianapolis Journal.

The recent school census of Chicago shows that hers 424,537, and of these 193,487 were not born in the United States. Ireland comes next with 226,636, of whom 95,676 were born abroad. The total of Swedes is 160,022, slightly more than half of whom were not born in this country. Poland contributes 87.450, Bohemia 80,014, England 56,258, Norway 45,780, Scotland 25,243, Canada 23,010, Russia 28,352, Italy 22,346, with the rest "scattering," led by the French, Danish and Hollandish at about 20,000 each.

One Way of Getting There.—"Congratulate me, old boy—at last I am on the top round of the ladder of success."
"Well, here's to you; but I'll bet you got there by turning it upside down."—(Chicago Record.

Mrs. Hannah Chard, the famous centenarian of Gloucester County, N. J., who expects soon to celebrate her 108th birthday, has been a tobacco smoker for forty years. But she has become convinced that the habit is having a tendency to shorten her life, and she has therefore pledged herself not to smoke any more, in order that she may live to a good old

First Man (on horseback)—Did you go to the hanging bee this afternoon?
Second Man (on horseback)—No; was it much of

a time?

"No: nothin' extry. Just as they were goin' to hang the feller somebody laughed, an' that made him mad, so he said he'd lick the man what laughed in three minutes, if they'd let him loose. The Sheriff let him loose, an' he licked the feller an' then licked the Sheriff, an' while the fellers went across the street to git a drink he stole a hoss an' got away."—(Texas Sifter.

The synod of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of St. Louis has just adopted a canon forbidding Catholics to sing in Protestant church choirs. A number of Catholics now singing in Protestant churches of St Louis say that they will pay no attention to the canon, as they believe that it is a matter as to which the Church has no right to legislate.

Better Said Differently, - My friends and fellow-Better Said Differently. My friends and renormalizations?" the orator shouted, as he pounded the defenceless air, "ou," friends, the enemy, have boasted that eney can elect a yellow dog this year. Let us get together, put our shoulders to the wheel and show them that we can elect just as yellow a dog as they can. That is to say-er."

The rest was lost in the vociferous applause of the patriots.—(Indianapolis Journal.

A Winnipeg correspondent of "The Boston Transcript" says that the Roman Catholic bishops of Manitoba will not asse, t to the compromise which Premier Greenway and Prime Minister Laurier have agreed upon. The terms of this agreement which were announced some time ago, but not est plained, are that the pupils are to be taught in common, without regard to any religious cree All teachers must have certificates, presumably from the Government, and all schools are under strict Government inspection, which is blow at parochial schools. "Under certain conditions Roman Catholic teachers are to be employed proportionate to the number of pupils belonging to that church in any school, on the basis of one teacher for every fifty pupils."

Waiting—"Say, old man," said the officer, "you have been hanging around here on this corns grinning long enough. What are you trying to domake a masn."

"Mash nothin!," replied the honest old farmer. I got into a political argument with some smart young feller here on the corner more n a hour ago, and bet him he couldn't get a hundred dollars in gold for a hundred-dollar greenback. He's rushin around yit, huntin' for that there gold."

"Ah!" said the policeman. "Who furnished the greenback."

"Me."

"Oh!"—(Indianapolis Journal.

In Darkest Africa.—Inquiring Visitor-Will you kindly icil me what are the essentials of your fe Honest Native Medicine Man-It has no essentials ligion?

We make its non-essentials all-important.

"Mamma, what is heredity?" asked Bobby, shedding a few tears and laboriously tripping over the syllables of the long word.

"Why, it is it is something you get from your father or me," replied the mother.

Silence of two minutes, and more rears.

"Then, ma," he asked, "is spanking heredita??".

-(Texas Sifter.